SOME TYPE DESIGNATIONS IN HELICES AND FERUSSACIDAE

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My attention has been called to certain type designations which affect the nomenclature of several groups ranked as subgenera of *Pleurodonte* in my volume on helicid classification (Manual of Conchology IX). This volume was written a long time ago (1894), before the present rules for type fixation were formulated, and when the best authorities clung to the fallacious method of arriving at a type by "elimination". Hence changes from this source, as well as from the finding of forgotten names, are not surprising. I am indebted to Dr. H. Burrington Baker and Dr. Witmer Stone for suggestions bearing on the nomenclature considered.

PLEURODONTE F. de Waldh., 1808. Type Helix lychnuchus Müll., designated by Herrmannsen Ind. Gen. Malac. II, p. 297. It will thus pertain to the Section called Caprinus Montf., 1810, of Man. Conch., vol. 9, p. 90. Lucernella Swainson, 1840, p. 330, mt. L. hippocastaneum, is a synonym.

CAROCOLLA Schumacher, 1817, Essai, pp. 59, 192. Type here designated *C. gvaltieriana* (*Helix gualtierana* L.). The name becomes a synonym of *Iberus* Denys de Montf., 1810.

DENTELLARIA Schumacher, 1817, Essai, pp. 69, 230, is virtually monotypic; his first species, *D. globularis* was not defined, leaving the type *D. sinuata* (=Helix sinuata Müller). Lucerna Swainson, 1840, tsd. Helix acutissima Lam., Herrmannsen, I: 628, is a synonym, or at least, based on a species of the same group.

Leiostoma Swainson, 1840, Malac., p. 328, (Helix jamaicensis here designated type), is a homonym of Leiostoma Swainson t. c., p. 308, mt. L. bulbiformis (=Fusus bulbiformis Lam.).

DISCODOMA Swainson, 1840, p. 329. Type here designated D. albilabris (=Carocolla albilabris Lam.). Herrmannsen (I:394) named Helix lampas Müller as type. This name is not contained in Swainson's list, therefore it cannot be the

type, although the species D. gigas Swainson has been recognized as identical with H. lampas, being based on figures which have been referred to that species.

THELIDOMUS Swainson, 1840, pp. 191, 192, 194, 330 (not pp. 228, 353). The only species Swainson mentioned by name is "T. (Helix) striolata Guild." (p. 330), which was never described by Guilding, and was not defined until 1848, by being placed in the synonymy of Helix incerta Fér. by Pfeiffer (Mon. Hel. I, 266). However, Swainson added after striolata Guild. "also Fér. Moll. 44, f. 1-4". These figures represent Helix aspera Fér., which, it appears, will have to be taken as type of Thelidomus.

Herrmannsen (II: 571-2) restricted *Thelidomus* to the neuropterid larva case figured by Swainson, and thought that the use of that name by Swainson on the pages first cited above was an error for *Thelidonta* (which Swainson mentions only once, on page 194, without any species or definition). This opinion of Herrmannsen's may or may not be correct, being incapable of proof. He cited *Helix aspera* Fér. as the type of *Thelidonta* (+*Thelidomus*).

Thelodomus and Thelodonta Herrmannsen and Thelydomus Agassiz are suggested emendations of Swainson's names.

It may be mentioned here that *Hemicycla* Swainson, commented on without mention of any species on page 193, is stated by Swainson in his Errata to equal *Polygyra*. This might also be inferred from his remarks. He used *Hemicycla* in another sense on page 331, and since a type is named there, this second use of the name will have precedence, as the date is the same, 1840. *Cyclodoma* Swains., p. 193, may be presumed from his remarks to be *Dacdalochila* or *Triodopsis*, at least mainly. He mentioned no species or type, and abandoned the name later.

The practical effect of these type fixations will be as follows:

Pleurodonte s. str. will stand for the group I called Caprinus in Man. Conch. IX, p. 90.

Dentellaria will replace Pleurodonte (Man. Conch. IX, p. 87) as a subgeneric name for the Jamaican group.

Thelidomus will replace Dendrocochlis Pils. for the Ja-

maican group of Helix aspera and H. cognata Fér.

Granodomus, type Helix lima Fér., is a new subgenus for the Porto Rican and Virgin Island species formerly placed in Thelidomus; for definition see Man. Conch. IX, p. 96, under Thelidomus.

The other cases are believed to affect synonymic references only.

The type of Macrospira Swainson (1840, Malacology, p. 171, 335). Dr. H. Burrington Baker has called my attention to the fact that no type has been selected for this group. Swainson attributed the name to Guilding, but it was never described by that author. Two species were included, thus: "M. octona (Helix octona Auct.) aperta Guild (fig. 97, e, f)." Helix octona Gmelin, which seems to be what Swainson intended, has as first reference Müller's Buccinum acicula. As a var. B he gave a reference to Chemnitz's figure of Subuling octona. Swainson evidently intended the first, and M. octona (=Cecilioides acicula Müll.) is here named as type of Macrospira. M. aperta Guilding has been defined only by Swainson's poor figures; in the absence of dimensions or locality I have considered these figures to be insufficiently diagnostic of the well-known C. gundlachi (Pfr.), although E. A. Smith in 1895 found specimens labelled M. aperta from Guilding in the British Museum, which are identical with C. qundlachi.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

CEPHALOPODS OF THE GENUS ATURIA FROM WESTERN NORTH AMERICA. By Hubert G. Schenck. (Univ. Calif. Pub. Bull. Dept. Geol. Sci., vol. 19, pp. 435-490, pls. 66-78, 1931.) A most interesting account of this group of Nautiloid shells. Some 38 species and varieties of the cosmopolitan genus have been named from formations ranging from the